

It thus appears that the recent more exact determinations have raised what was probable when I wrote my memoir into being now almost certain, by showing with greatly increased clearness—

(1) That argon is unable to escape from the earth.

(2) That helium is slowly escaping, and presumably was in a position to escape more freely in the distant past.

It is interesting to observe that another moot question in astronomy seems to be resolved by Prof. Ramsay's work. It is known that the dynamical relation of the vapour of water to Mars is nearly the same as that of helium to the earth. We are accordingly now justified in presuming with greater confidence that water cannot remain upon Mars, that accordingly the polar snows of that planet are probably carbon dioxide, and that some of the other appearances which have been observed are due to the shifting of low-lying fogs of this vapour as they travel alternately towards the two poles.

G. JOHNSTONE STONEY.

8, Upper Hornsey Rise, N., May 20.

#### "*Plotosus canius*" and the "Snake-stone."

POSSIBLY the following facts may possess interest for some of your readers:—

A good many years ago, when sea-bathing in the Old Straits of Singapore (*i.e.* those separating the island from the Malay Peninsula), I put my foot in a slight muddy hollow in the sandy sea-bed; the moment I did so, I received an agonising stab near the ankle (from some red-hot poisoned blade, it seemed) which drove me in hot haste ashore, where a Malay constable, on hearing what had happened, and on examining the wound, pronounced my assailant to be the "*ikan sēmbilang*" (*sēmbilang* fish), *Plotosus canius*, one of the siluroids, I am informed by Mr. Boulenger of the British Museum. The fish is armed with three powerful spines on the head, one projecting perpendicularly from the top, and one projecting horizontally from each side.

The Malay lost no time in running to the barracks near by, whence he shortly returned with a little round charcoal-like stone about the size of a small marble. This he pressed on to the wound, to which it adhered, and remained there by itself, without any continuation of pressure, for a minute or more. Then it fell off, and black blood began to flow, which, after a little, was succeeded by blood of normal colour. The pain, which had been excessively acute, began to diminish soon after this, and in an hour had practically disappeared. The wound gave me no further trouble, but a fortnight afterwards I noticed a hole about the size of a pea where the wound had been.

Another gentleman, who, curiously enough, had suffered in the same way in another part of Singapore the same day, was not so fortunate in his cure, being completely laid up for six weeks.

The black stone applied by the Malay to the wound came, he alleged, from the head of a snake, and claimed, therefore, to be a bezoar stone. It was, no doubt, a snake-stone, probably made of charred bone, and therefore porous in character, which would account for the adhesive and absorptive powers it displayed in my case.

In his "*Thanatophidia of India*," Sir J. Fayrer (quoted by Yule in "*Hobson-Jobson*") expresses entire disbelief in the efficacy of these stones as remedies "in the case of the *real bite* of a *deadly* snake," owing to the extreme rapidity with which, in such a case, the venom pervades the system.

However this may be, the late Prof. Faraday, after examination of one of these stones, supplied by Sir Emerson Tennent (quoted by Yule), credits it with certain absorbent powers, and it would seem a pity that the undoubted value of such stones, at all events in minor cases, where they may save a great deal of suffering, should be discredited.

Another remedy, considered of some value by Malays for the stab of *Plotosus canius* is the sap of *Henslowia Lobbiania*, which grows freely on the coasts of the Malay Peninsula.

Among other marine offenders of this class dreaded by Malays are several varieties of the skate or sting-ray, "*pari*" as they are generically called, and some of the "*lëpu*," of which the only dangerous one, I have Mr. Boulenger's authority for saying, is the "*lëpu*" proper, *Synancia horrida*. When the skate reaches a large size, he will drag a fisherman's canoe a long way.

Among the Meduse, one much dreaded is known as "*ampai*,"

from its long fringes. The effects, unless a remedy can speedily be found, are painful and trying to a degree, seeming to penetrate the whole frame, as it were, electrically, at once specially affecting the seat of any ailment, and even the teeth and the hair. I have never suffered from it myself, but am enabled to speak to these points from two cases which came under my personal observation. A valuable remedy for this sting, if applied soon, is the juice of the young fruit of the papaw (*Carica papaya*).

A further illustration of the value of some native remedies is supplied by a case which occurred some years ago at Malacca, during my residence there, though I cannot state what the remedies employed were.

A young gentlemen in the office of the Telegraph Company went out to bathe in the sea one night from the end of the pier (in any case rather a rash proceeding, if only for the occasional presence of crocodiles!), when he found himself in the embrace of some creature with long tentacles, from which, after desperate struggles, he eventually succeeded in freeing his legs and his arms, and in regaining the pier. The Colonial surgeon could do nothing for him, and he was in such tortures that for a time he seemed to have lost his mental balance, but nine or ten days after the occurrence a native practitioner, being called in, cured him completely.

D. HERVEY.

The Elms, Aldeburgh, May.

#### Microphotography, Isophotography, Megaphotography.

I HAVE read with much interest your article on microphotography (p. 4) at its best. Possibly some of your photographer readers may be glad to know that microphotography of sorts is within the reach of all who possess a microscope with suitable substage-condenser and a camera. The results may not compete with the best, but they are very useful. I find that any transparent object which can be conveniently seen in the microscope can be reproduced in the camera. If the fine adjustment is good enough for ordinary work, it is good enough for photographic work.

One of my earliest attempts was to photograph fluid inclusions in quartzes with ordinary sunlight, and rock-sections polarised. The only difficulty was that the sun would not keep still, and without a heliostat the work was most troublesome, not to say aggravating. In one case, a mere movement of the condenser-diaphragm made the bubble in the inclusion fly backwards and forwards. A negative was taken in each position, and a lantern slide taken of each negative. With a little device in the double lantern the motion of bubbles in inclusions can be shown on a nine-foot screen. These negatives were taken with a 1/16th immersion, the camera being extended with a brown paper tube, and the extra apparatus did not cost one shilling.

Up to a 1/2-inch objective, ordinary gas, with isochromatic plates, does very useful work. The only difficulty to surmount is to handle the focusing apparatus, and see the focusing screen at the same time. A hand mirror solves the problem. But a fine adjustment is really scarcely necessary, as it is easy to focus with the camera as in ordinary photography.

It is often desirable to photograph objects their exact size. Before the Kent's Cavern Collection was divided, I photographed the choicest examples for the Torquay Natural History Society. The implements were fixed with beeswax on a piece of plate-glass, which could be placed in any position and backed by any desired background. I sent a couple of prints to the International Amateur Photographic Exhibition at Vienna, and the jury, much to my surprise, awarded them a diploma. The extra apparatus certainly did not cost 10s., and the negatives were taken in the lecture-room of the Natural History Society under some disadvantages.

Of megaphotography I have but a single experience. While observing the transit of Venus, I thought I would try a photograph. I drilled a hole in the telescope cap for diaphragm; took off the eye-piece and stuffed the telescope into a common camera, with a red cloth to make it light-tight; exposed six negatives with hand exposure on instantaneous plates. Result: four passable negatives and one good one. This quite unlooked-for success was due to some back volumes of NATURE which propped up the camera. The success was really a downright "fluke"; for, knowing the exposure must be hundreds of times too much, I added a quantity of bromide of potassium to the